negotiations, and was almost entirely confined to naval attacks by the British upon Chinese ports from Canton north to the Yangtze. Eventually, after the capture (July, 1842) of Chinkiang, where the Grand Canal crosses the Yangtze, had cut an important line of communication between Peking and the South, and an assault on Nanking had been ordered, the Chinese came to terms. (

THE TREATIES OF 1842-1844N '

The resulting treaty of Nanking (August 29, 1842)—which the Emperor, Tao Kuang, very reluctantly allowed to be signed—had as its main provisions (1) the opening of five ports, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to the residence and trade of British subjects; (2) the cession of the island of Hong-kong to Great Britain—for a naval and commercial base; (3) intercourse between British and Chinese officials on the footing of equality; (4) the establishment and publication by the Chinese of a "fair and regular" tariff on exports and imports, to take the place of the dues which the British claimed were subject to arbitrary change and the venality of Chinese officials; (5) the abolishment of the Co-hong; and (6) the payment by China of an indemnity as recompense for the opium destroyed by Lin, for the debts owed by the Co-hong to British merchants, and for British war expenses. This was followed (1843) by a supplementary treaty fixing a tariff schedule and further regulations for trade and containing a clause promising most-favored-nation treatment and granting the beginnings of extraterritoriality.

Other Western powers whose citizens had commerce with China watched with interest the war and its outcome and some of them soon requested concessions similar to those

granted to the British. The British had asked no exclusive privileges for themselves, unless the cession of Hongkong be called such, and, although at first they were far from cordial to the idea, offered no very great opposition to the extension to other nations of the terms of commercial and official intercourse that had been won by them. The United States sent a diplomatic mission, headed by Caleb Gushing, which in 1844 obtained a treaty opening the same five ports to Americans, regulating trade, and elaborating extraterritoriality —defining it in criminal cases and extending it in part to civil ones. In October, 1844, the French obtained a similar treaty, in